**DESCRIPTION**

Assures uniform appearance of topcoats

Assures adhesion of the topcoat to glossy surfaces such as: glossy paint, varnishes or lacquers

Quick drying

Seals out:
- Water sensitive stains
- Tannin stains
- Dried water stains
- Smoke stains and related odors
- Grease, ink, and pencil stains

For use on these surfaces:
- Drywall
- Wood
- Cured Plaster
- Ceiling Tiles
- Paneling
- Nonporous Wallcovering
- Previously Painted surfaces

**CHARACTERISTICS**

**Color:** White

**Coverage:** 350 - 400 sq ft/gal @ 4 mils wet; 1.0 mils dry

**Drying Time, @ 77°F, 50% RH:**
- Tack free: 15-30 minutes
- Touch/Hard: 30 minutes
- Recoat as a primer: 1 hour
- Recoat as a stain sealer: 4 hours

Drying and recoat times are temperature, humidity and film thickness dependent.

**Finish:** 0-7 units @ 85°

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**VOC (less exempt solvents):** <50 g/L; 0.42 lb/gal as per 40 CFR 59.406 and SOR/2009-264, s. 12

**Volume Solids:** 28 ± 2%

**Weight Solids:** 40 ± 2%

**Weight per Gallon:** 10.02 lb

**Flash Point:** N/A

**Vehicle Type:** Acrylic Alkyd

**Tinting**

Requires ColorCast Ecotoner for tinting. For best topcoat color development, use the recommended "P"-shade primer. If desired, up to 4 oz per gallon of ColorCast Ecotoner can be used to approximate the topcoat color. Check color before use.

When spot priming on some surfaces, a non-uniform appearance of the final coat may result, due to differences in holdout between primed and unprimed areas. To avoid this, prime the entire surface rather than spot priming.

For optimal performance, this primer must be topcoated with a latex, alkyd/oil, or water based epoxy coating on architectural applications.

**SURFACE PREPARATION**

**WARNING!** Removal of old paint by sanding, scraping or other means may generate dust or fumes that contain lead. Exposure to lead dust or fumes may cause brain damage or other adverse health effects, especially in children or pregnant women. Controlling exposure to lead or other hazardous substances requires the use of proper protective equipment, such as a properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) and proper containment and cleanup. For more information, call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (in US) or contact your local health authority.

Remove all surface contamination by washing with an appropriate cleaner, rinse thoroughly and allow to dry. Scrape and sand peeled or checked paint to a sound surface. Sand glossy surfaces dull. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system.

**Caulking**

Gaps between walls, ceilings, crown moldings, and other interior trim can be filled with the appropriate caulk after priming the surface. Sand glossy surfaces dull. Recognize that any surface preparation short of total removal of the old coating may compromise the service length of the system.

**Drywall**

Fill cracks and nail holes with patching paste/spackle and sand smooth. Joint compounds must be cured and sanded smooth. Remove all sanding dust.

**Smoke, fire, or stain damaged areas**

Thoroughly clean the surface before applying to smoke, fire or stained areas. After priming, allow to dry 4 hours, test a small area for bleeding by applying the topcoat before painting the entire project. If the stain bleeds through, apply a second coat of primer and allow to dry overnight and retest before topcoating.

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**SURFACE PREPARATION**

**Plaster**
Bare plaster must be cured and hard. Textured, soft, porous, or powdery plaster should be treated with a solution of 1 pint household vinegar to 1 gallon of water. Repeat until the surface is hard, rinse with clear water and allow to dry.

**Wood**
Sand any exposed wood to a fresh surface. Patch all holes and imperfections with a wood filler or putty and sand smooth.

On woods that present potential bleeding, care must be taken to determine if bleeding will be activated by the solvent/water in the coating. To test for bleeding, coat a 4 foot by 4 foot section with the primer. If no bleeding is evident within 4 hours, proceed with complete priming. If bleeding occurs, use an alkyd wood primer.

**Mildew**
Prior to attempting to remove mildew, it is always recommended to test any cleaner on a small, inconspicuous area prior to use. Bleach and bleaching type cleaners may damage or discolor existing paint films. Bleach alternative cleaning solutions may be advised.

Mildew may be removed before painting by washing with a solution of 1 part liquid bleach and 3 parts water. Apply the solution and scrub the mildewed area. Allow the solution to remain on the surface for 10 minutes. Rinse thoroughly with water and allow the surface to dry before painting. Wear protective eyewear, waterproof gloves, and protective clothing. Quickly wash off any of the mixture that comes in contact with your skin. Do not add detergents or ammonia to the bleach/water solution.

**APPLICATION**

**Do not reduce for stain blocking.**
Apply at temperatures above 50°F. No reduction needed.

**Brush**
Use a nylon/polyester brush

**Roller**
Use a 1/4" - 1/2" nap soft woven cover

**Spray - Airless**
Pressure ....................... 2000 psi
Tip............................. .015"-.017"

**CLEANUP INFORMATION**

Clean spills, spatters, hands and tools immediately after use with soap and warm water. After cleaning, flush spray equipment with a compliant cleanup solvent to prevent rusting of the equipment. Follow manufacturer’s safety recommendations when using solvents.

**CAUTIONS**

For interior use only.

Before using, carefully read CAUTIONS on label.

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